



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 20 (a)

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21,
the Programme for the Further Implementation of
Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit
on Sustainable Development**

Yemen: * draft resolution

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, and 64/236 of 24 December 2009, and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.



Conference on Financing for Development,⁶ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁷ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁸

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹⁰ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹¹ and the Declaration of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹²

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹³

Reaffirming the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,¹⁴

Recalling that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission, at its eighteenth session, undertook an in-depth evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁷ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁸ Resolution 65/1.

⁹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁰ Resolution S-22/2, annex.

¹¹ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹² Resolution 64/300.

¹³ See resolution 60/1.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29)* chap. I.

sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account the interlinkages and addressing the cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation, and identified best practices, constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁵

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Panama to host, in January 2011, the intersessional meeting on sustainable consumption and production organized by the Bureau of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

Recalling the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,¹⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the first session of the preparatory committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;¹⁷

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;¹⁸

3. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;⁵

¹⁵ See resolution 55/2.

¹⁶ Resolution 64/236.

¹⁷ A/CONF.216/PC/5.

¹⁸ A/65/298.

4. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

5. *Reiterates* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlines the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of a consensus outcome and action-oriented policy sessions;

7. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;¹⁹

8. *Notes with concern* the low level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund for funding the participation of representatives from developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, and urges donor countries to support the participation of representatives from the developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

9. *Reaffirms* the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21,² including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries, and in this regard invites donor Governments and international financial institutions to support the efforts of developing countries to overcome barriers and constraints identified during the review year in the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

10. *Also reaffirms* the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21;

11. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission and the reporting on the fulfilment of corporate responsibility and accountability with respect to the thematic cluster of issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29)* chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, para. 2 (j).

12. *Also requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make arrangements to facilitate the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission, and in this regard invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of major groups from developing countries, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

13. *Reiterates its invitation* to the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international and regional financial and trade institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant bodies, to actively participate, within their mandates, in the work of the Commission at its nineteenth session;

14. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21³ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives;

15. *Underlines* the importance of setting aside adequate time for all envisaged activities in the policy session, including for negotiations on policy options and possible actions, at the nineteenth session of the Commission, and in this regard notes the importance of having all required documents, including the draft negotiating document of the Chair, made available for consideration prior to the beginning of the session;

16. *Recalls* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil, in 2012,¹⁶ and decides to hold the Conference in ____ from ____ to ____ 2012;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process and the Conference and to ensure inter-agency participation and coherence as well as the efficient use of resources, in order to cover all the objectives and themes of the Conference;

18. *Invites* Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including regional commissions, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, to continue their full and effective participation at all levels and to continue providing ideas and proposals reflecting their experiences and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference on Sustainable Development, adhering to the deadline agreed in the preparatory process by Member States;

19. *Endorses* the recommendations on organizational and procedural matters of the report of Contact Group 1 on the review of the preparatory process, including organizational and procedural matters, leading up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012,²⁰ contained in the report of the first session of the preparatory committee of the Conference;

²⁰ See A/CONF.216/PC/5, chap. IV and annex II.

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct United Nations country teams and resident coordinators to support national country preparations for the Conference on Sustainable Development;

21. *Expresses deep concern* about the level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund which is insufficient to fund the participation of delegates and representatives of major groups from developing countries, in the meetings of the preparatory process and in the Conference;

22. *Urges* international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so, to support the participation of the developing countries and major groups in all aspects of the preparatory process of the Conference on Sustainable Development, including regional preparatory meetings, and in this regard to provide sufficient funds for the Commission's trust fund in order to enable it to cover full travel expenses related to the participation of up to two members from each developing country, as well as of major groups whose participation is relevant for the preparatory process;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.



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Agenda item 25

Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee,
Mr. Jean Claudy Pierre (Haiti), on the basis of informal consultations
on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.2**

Renaming of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards,

Recalling also its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

Recalling further decisions 2008/35 of 12 September 2008¹ and 2010/7 of 22 January 2010² of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund,

Reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services as contained in Executive Board decision 2009/25 of 11 September 2009,³ and, further recalling the relevant provisions of Executive Board decision 2010/21 of 29 June 2010,⁴

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 15 (E/2008/35), annex I.*

² See DP/2010/16.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 15 (E/2009/35), annex I.*

⁴ See DP/2010/34.



Reaffirming also the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,

Recognizing the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

1. *Welcomes* the current practice of a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project Services during sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and notes the desire of Member States to change the name of the Executive Board to include the United Nations Office for Project Services;

2. *Decides* that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund is to be changed to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services;

3. *Also decides* that the functions of the Executive Board as set forth in General Assembly resolution 48/162 apply mutatis mutandis to the United Nations Office for Project Services.



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Agenda item 22

Globalization and interdependence

Yemen:* draft resolution

Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/224 of 19 December 2008 and 64/209 of 21 December 2009,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,²

Recalling also the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Stressing the need to fulfil all financing for development commitments, including those contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² Resolution 65/1.



Conference on Financing for Development,³ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus⁴ and other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Concerned over the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, the volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries and which threaten to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap, and could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the need for a more sustainable economic growth and recovery, and recognizing that this goal can be achieved through inclusive multilateralism and the equal participation of all countries, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that innovative and enhanced approaches to financing for development are needed to address the challenges posed by the current global economic situation, poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing that these new approaches should neither substitute nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including official development assistance, and need to be developed in a spirit of partnership, cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the common interests and national priorities of each country,

Recognizing also that many relevant principles contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have not been fully realized and that enhanced efforts are needed to minimize the negative effects of globalization on developing countries and ensure that it works as a positive force for all, in particular for developing countries,

Recognizing further that widespread financial deregulation has contributed to larger net capital outflows from developing countries to developed countries,

Stressing the need for policy space to allow the formulation of national development strategies by developing countries, aimed at bringing prosperity for all,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An overview of the major economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained

³ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ Resolution 63/239, annex.

economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, in light of the New International Economic Order";⁵

2. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

3. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

⁵ A/65/272.



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Agenda item 22

Globalization and interdependence

Yemen: draft resolution**

Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/224 of 19 December 2008 and 64/209 of 21 December 2009,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,²

Recalling also the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Stressing the need to fulfil all financing for development commitments, including those contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International

* Reissued for technical reasons on 12 November 2010.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² Resolution 65/1.



Conference on Financing for Development,³ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus⁴ and other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Concerned over the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, the volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries and which threaten to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap, and could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the need for a more sustainable economic growth and recovery, and recognizing that this goal can be achieved through inclusive multilateralism and the equal participation of all countries, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that innovative and enhanced approaches to financing for development are needed to address the challenges posed by the current global economic situation, poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing that these new approaches should neither substitute nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including official development assistance, and need to be developed in a spirit of partnership, cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the common interests and national priorities of each country,

Recognizing also that many relevant principles contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have not been fully realized and that enhanced efforts are needed to minimize the negative effects of globalization on developing countries and ensure that it works as a positive force for all, in particular for developing countries,

Recognizing further that widespread financial deregulation has contributed to larger net capital outflows from developing countries to developed countries,

Stressing the need for policy space to allow the formulation of national development strategies by developing countries, aimed at bringing prosperity for all,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An overview of the major economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained

³ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ Resolution 63/239, annex.

economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, in light of the New International Economic Order";⁵

2. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

3. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

⁵ A/65/272.



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Agenda item 20 (e)

**Sustainable development: implementation of the
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in
Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or
Desertification, Particularly in Africa**

Yemen:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/211 of 23 December 2003, 61/202 of 20 December 2006, 62/193 of 19 December 2007, 63/218 of 19 December 2008 and 64/202 of 21 December 2009 and other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome² and the final outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,³

Recalling further the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification 2010-2020,⁴

Recalling the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of developing countries,⁵

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

² See resolution 60/1.

³ Resolution 65/1.

⁴ Resolution 64/201.

⁵ UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.



Reasserting its commitment to combating and reversing desertification and land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, consistent with articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Convention, and to mitigating the effects of drought, eradicating extreme poverty, promoting sustainable development and food security and improving the livelihoods of vulnerable people affected by drought and/or desertification, taking into account the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018),⁶ supporting the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, including from regional cooperation, and the mobilization of adequate and predictable financial resources,

Reaffirming the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁷ in which the Convention is recognized as one of the tools for poverty eradication, and reiterating its resolve to eradicate extreme poverty,

Acknowledging that desertification, land degradation and drought are challenges of a global dimension in that they affect all regions of the world,

Concerned by the increasing frequency and severity of dust/sandstorms affecting arid and semi-arid regions and their negative impact on the environment and the economy,

Concerned also by the negative impacts that desertification, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and climate change have on each other, recognizing the potential benefits of complementarities in addressing these problems at all levels in a mutually supportive manner, and recognizing also the interrelationship between climate change, loss of biodiversity and desertification and the need to intensify efforts to combat desertification and promote sustainable land management,

Concerned further that extreme desertification and land degradation processes affect a quarter of Latin America and the Caribbean region, as well as Asia, a situation which has not been perceived in all its magnitude, increasing the vulnerability of poor communities and compromising food security,

Noting the need for enhanced cooperation among the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁸ and the Convention on Biological Diversity⁹ ("the Rio Conventions"), while respecting their individual mandates,

Underlining the cross-sectoral nature of desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation, and in this regard inviting all relevant United Nations organizations to cooperate with the Convention secretariat in supporting an effective response to desertification and drought,

Concerned by the situation of one billion drylands inhabitants, who are among the poorest on the planet and are lagging behind in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular those relating to hunger and poverty,

⁶ A/C.2/62/7, annex.

⁷ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Recognizing the need for investment in sustainable land management in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, and emphasizing the need for the full implementation of the ten-year strategic plan and framework,

Noting that the ten-year strategic plan and framework highlights the importance given to the development and implementation of scientifically based and sound methods for monitoring and assessing desertification and the efforts under way to promote scientific research and to strengthen the scientific base of the activities on desertification and drought under the Convention,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;¹⁰

2. *Invites* Member States to enhance support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹ including by mainstreaming its core issues into development strategies, to integrate desertification and land degradation into their plans and strategies for sustainable development and to integrate national action programmes related to drought and desertification into national development strategies;

3. *Urges* the United Nations system and Member States, in particular the donor community, to pay specific attention to the billion drylands inhabitants by investing more resources in drylands if Millennium Development Goal targets are to be met and an equal distribution of development to be achieved;

4. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development¹¹ regarding desertification, land degradation and drought and emphasizes the need to implement the policy options pertaining to that session;

5. *Fully aware* of the need to cooperate at the global and regional levels, with a view to preventing and managing dust/sandstorms including by sharing related information, forecasting and early warning systems, and affirming that combating sand and dust storms demands financial support and the transfer of technology from developed countries to developing countries;

6. *Calls for* the active additional substantive engagement and support of all parties, including in terms of human and financial resources, in the process of strengthening the scientific base of the activities on desertification and drought under the Convention, particularly those required to measure the impact of the implementation of the Convention;

7. *Promotes* the strengthening of the advisory role of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology through their recommendations in order to monitor effectively the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

8. *Calls for* the enhancement of the technical capabilities of national coordinating bodies and national focal points of the Convention, through the provision of an institutional and coordinated scientific back-up;

¹⁰ A/65/294.

¹¹ See E/2009/29.

9. *Decides* to convene a one day high-level meeting on the theme, "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication", to be held on Monday, 19 September 2011, prior to the general debate of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

10. *Convinced* that the high-level meeting will constitute a significant event that will raise the awareness of desertification, land degradation and drought at the highest level, reaffirm the fulfilment of all commitments to the Convention and its ten-year strategic plan and framework (2008-2018), ensuring a higher priority for desertification, land degradation and drought on the international agenda, in particular at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio plus 20):

(a) *Decides* that the meeting will be structured around an opening plenary meeting followed by one interactive panel in the morning, on the same theme as the high-level meeting, followed by an interactive panel in the afternoon and a closing plenary;

(b) *Decides* that the panels will be co-chaired by Heads of State or Government, with due regard to geographical balance, in consultation with regional groups;

(c) *Decides* that the meeting will be held at the highest possible political level, with the participation of Heads of State or Government, ministers, special representatives and other representatives, as appropriate;

(d) *Decides* that the preparations for the meeting will be undertaken under the aegis of the President of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

(e) *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a background paper for the high-level meeting, in consultation with Member States, to be available no later than June 2011;

(f) *Decides* that the meeting will be chaired by the President of the General Assembly who will present to the closing plenary a summary of the discussions prepared by the co-chairs to be transmitted, under his authority, to the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to be held in the Republic of Korea, in 2011;

11. *Welcomes* the enhanced collaboration and cooperation between the secretariat of the Convention and United Nations programmes, funds, agencies and entities working on land degradation issues;

12. *Notes* the outcome of the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, and invites donors to the Facility to ensure that it is adequately resourced during the next replenishment period in order to allow it to allocate sufficient and adequate resources to its six focal areas, in particular its land degradation focal area;

13. *Welcomes* the amendment to the Global Environment Facility Instrument, whereby the Facility shall be available to serve as a financial mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, pursuant to article 20, paragraph 2 (b), and article 21 of the Convention;

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the assessment of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat

Desertification¹² as well as the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session¹³ requesting the Bureau of the ninth session to undertake and supervise an evaluation of existing and potential reporting, accountability and institutional arrangements for the Global Mechanism and their legal and financial implications;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

¹² See A/64/379.

¹³ ICCD/COP(9)/18/Add.1, decision 6/COP.9.



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Sixty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 17

Information and communications technologies for development

Yemen: * draft resolution

Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001, 57/238 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/252 of 27 March 2006, 62/182 of 19 December 2007 and 63/202 of 19 December 2008, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008/3 of 18 July 2008 and 2009/7 of 24 July 2009, its resolution 64/187 of 21 December 2009, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/2 of 19 July 2010, on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Noting that cultural diversity is the common heritage of humankind and that the information society should be founded on and stimulate respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions, and foster dialogue among cultures and civilizations, and noting also that the promotion, affirmation and preservation of diverse cultural identities and languages as reflected in relevant agreed United Nations documents, including the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,¹ will further enrich the information society,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,² as endorsed by the General Assembly,³ and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. I and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

² See A/C.2/95/3, annex.

³ See resolution 59/220.



Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,⁴ and endorsed by the General Assembly,⁵

*Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,*⁶

*Recalling further the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,*⁷

*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels,*⁸

Taking note of the report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development by the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁹ which calls for broadband-friendly practice and policies towards attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to ensure that the potential of broadband connectivity and content are at the service of development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet¹⁰ and recognizing the need to also invite intergovernmental organizations from developing countries to participate in future consultations on this matter,

Recognizing that while in recent years considerable progress has been made in access to information communications technologies in some areas, including in cellular telephony, less than 18 per cent of the population in the developing countries uses the Internet, compared to over 60 per cent in developed countries,

Reaffirming the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies to promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and sustainable economic growth,

Expressing concern that the current financial and economic crisis impacts negatively on the positive trends in information and communications technology diffusion and the investment needed in order to ensure universal access to information and communications technologies,

Stressing the need to reduce the digital divide including the imbalanced Internet international interconnection charges between developed and developing countries and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies are available to all,

Recognizing further that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of

⁴ See A/60/687.

⁵ See resolution 60/252.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.

⁷ See resolution 65/1.

⁸ A/65/64-E/2010/12.

⁹ See www.broadbandcommission.org.

¹⁰ E/2009/92.

Governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations, as stated in paragraph 29 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,⁴

Recognizing the importance of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum, as a multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss various matters, including public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance, in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet,

Emphasizing the significance and urgency of starting the process for enhanced cooperation in full consistency with the mandate provided in paragraph 71 of the Tunis Agenda⁴ and the need for enhanced cooperation to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues,

Taking note of the discussions at the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 15 to 18 November 2009, on the future of the Forum, which generally welcomed the renewal of its mandate and recognized the need for further discussion on the improvement of its working methods,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the host countries in organizing the first, second, third, fourth and fifth meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens, Greece, in 2006, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2007, in Hyderabad, India, in 2008, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in 2009, and in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 2010, respectively,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum,¹¹

Noting the importance of the Internet Governance Forum as a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue, as well as its role in building partnerships among different stakeholders so as to help in addressing the various issues of Internet governance, while reiterating the call for improvements of its working methods,

Welcoming, in view of the existing gaps in information and communications technologies infrastructure, the Connect Africa summits held in Kigali, Rwanda, in 2007 and in Cairo, Egypt, in 2008 and the Connect the Commonwealth of Independent States summit held in Minsk, Belarus, in 2009 and the meeting of Commonwealth countries in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2010, which are regional initiatives aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources to accelerate the implementation of the connectivity goals of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment, of the progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, while at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development,

¹¹ A/65/78-E/2010/68.

Noting the contribution of the Global Alliance for Information and Communications Technologies and Development to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Noting also the thirteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, held in Geneva from 17 to 21 May 2010,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, including with respect to enhancing access to information and communications technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster economic growth, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular least developed countries into the global economy;

2. *Expresses concern* regarding the widening gap in broadband connectivity between countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in areas such as, inter alia, government, business, health and education, and further expresses concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by developing countries, including the least developed countries, the small islands developing States and landlocked developing countries;

3. *Stresses* the important role of Governments in the design of public policies and in the provision of public services responsive to national needs and priorities through, inter alia, the effective use of information and communications technologies to support national development efforts;

4. *Recognizes* that, in addition to financing by the public sector, financing of information and communications technologies infrastructure by the private sector has come to play an important role in many countries and that domestic financing is being augmented by North-South flows and South-South cooperation;

5. *Also recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges, and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

6. *Further recognizes* the immense potential that information and communications technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of socio-economic activity;

7. *Recognizes* that South-South cooperation, particularly through triangular cooperation, can be a useful tool to promote the development of information and communications technologies;

8. *Encourages* strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva¹² and Tunis¹³ phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms, in a joint effort and dialogue with developing and least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communications technologies sector;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by Tunisia, host of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union and other relevant international and regional organizations, for organizing annually the ICT 4 All Forum and technological exhibition as a platform within the framework of the follow-up to the Summit to promote a dynamic business environment for the information and communications technologies sector worldwide;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the need for resources in this regard;

11. *Notes* the organization of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2010 by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to facilitate interaction among actors implementing the Summit's action lines;

12. *Recognizes* the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology, and in that regard encourages the United Nations development system to continue its effort to promote the use of information and communications technologies as a critical enabler of development and a catalyst for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Also recognizes* the role of the United Nations Group on the Information Society as an inter-agency mechanism of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination designed to coordinate United Nations implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes;

14. *Further recognizes* that the Internet governance related outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, namely the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary to one another;

15. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further five years, and in this regard, invites the Secretary-General to continue with the convening of the Internet Governance Forum for a multi-stakeholder policy

¹² See footnote 2.

¹³ See footnote 4.

dialogue on Internet governance issues according to its mandate as set out in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,¹³ while recognizing at the same time the need to improve it from many aspects with a view to linking it within the broader context of global governance of the Internet;

16. *Also decides* that the desirability of continuation of the Internet Governance Forum be considered again by Member States at the General Assembly within the context of a ten-year review of implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2015;

17. *Stresses* the need for the Internet Governance Forum to improve its working and function, and to continue to improve its activities with a view to advancing, as referred to in paragraphs 73 and 78 of the Tunis Agenda,¹⁴ increased openness, diversity, transparency, accountability and predictability, in order to accomplish its mandate as defined in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda;¹⁴

18. *Invites* the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish, in an open and inclusive manner, a working group which would seek, compile and review inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, in line with the mandate set out in the Tunis Agenda,¹⁴ and which would submit a report to the Commission at its fourteenth session, in 2011, with recommendations, as appropriate, that would constitute an input by the Commission to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

19. *Stresses* that the consideration of Internet Governance Forum improvements, with possible recommendations, should be sought, compiled and reviewed based on the inputs to be provided to the Working Group of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the elements of the report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum and the inputs of the various stakeholders participating in the Forum, drawing on the many concerns expressed during the session chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs at the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt in November 2009, with particular consideration to the following aspects, inter alia:

(a) The representation and voices of the developing countries should be increased and the development issues should be placed as the first priority;

(b) The necessity to explore further voluntary options to financing the forum in order to enhance its functioning in a stable and transparent manner;

(c) The preparation process modalities of its work and the functioning of the secretariat should be improved, the provision in paragraph 78 of the Tunis Agenda¹⁴ on establishing a cost-effective bureau to support the Internet Governance Forum should be implemented, and the balanced representation of all stakeholders and geographical regions should be ensured;

20. *Stresses* the need to enhance the participation of Governments and other stakeholders from developing countries, in particular from least developed countries in all Internet Governance Forum meetings;

¹⁴ See footnote 4.

21. *Invites* Member States to support the participation of stakeholders from developing countries in the preparatory meetings of the Internet Governance Forum and in the Forum itself;

22. *Invites* the Secretary-General to convene open and inclusive consultations involving all Member States and all other stakeholders with a view to assisting the process towards enhanced cooperation in order to enable Governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact upon those issues, through balanced participation of all stakeholders, especially developing countries, in their respective roles and responsibilities, as stated in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda,¹⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the outcome of these consultations;

23. *Recognizes* that the Internet critical resources are public resources that belong to all mankind, and all countries are equally entitled to the management and utilization of those resources;

24. *Stresses* that the United Nations should play a more important role in the field of "information and communications technology for development", continue to adhere to the principle of "multilateralism, democracy and transparency" for the governance of the Internet as endorsed by the World Summit on the Information Society;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, including on the work of the Internet Governance Forum;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Information and communications technologies for development".



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Agenda item 22 (c)

Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

Yemen: * draft resolution

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004, 60/227 of 23 December 2005, 61/208 of 20 December 2006 and 63/225 of 19 December 2008 on international migration and development, 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances, 62/270 of 20 June 2008 on the Global Forum on Migration and Development and 64/166 of 18 December 2009 on the protection of migrants,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹ and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and taking note of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, adopted on 24 December 2008,²

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome,³

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 60/1.

² Resolution 63/239, annex.

³ Resolution 63/303, annex.



Recalling also the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,⁴

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵ and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁷ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁹

Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹⁰

Recalling also the importance of the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, including for migrant workers, the eight fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization and the Global Jobs Pact, as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development,

Recalling further Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/2 of 10 May 2006,¹¹

Bearing in mind the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development,¹²

Acknowledging that the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development provided a useful opportunity to address constructively the issue of international migration and development and heightened awareness of the issue,

Taking note of the United Nations Development Programme *Human Development Report 2009: Overcoming Barriers — Human Mobility and Development*,¹³

Reaffirming the resolve to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Reaffirming also the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants against illegal or violent acts, in particular acts of incitement to ethnic, racial and religious discrimination and crimes perpetuated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups, and urging them to reinforce measures in this regard,

Acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that

⁴ Resolution 65/1.

⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁶ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5 (E/2006/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹² A/61/515.

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.III.B.1.

migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, recognizing that migration brings benefits and challenges to the global community, and confirming the importance of including the matter in relevant debates and discussions held in the United Nations system in relation to development,

Acknowledging also the important contribution provided by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development,

Recalling that migrant workers are among the most vulnerable in the context of the current crisis and that remittances, which are significant private financial resources for households in countries of origin of migration, have been seriously affected by rising unemployment and weak earnings growth among migrant workers, particularly in advanced economies,

Noting with concern that international migrants are experiencing higher unemployment than non-migrants in most countries of destination, affecting in particular men and youth,

Noting with concern also that the deteriorating economic situation, reflected in rising unemployment, leads people to perceive the economic effects of migration as negative, and that in this regard national public planning should focus on medium and long-term issues, such as the need to compensate for the contraction of working-age populations and the reduction of endemic skill shortages in some destination countries,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute sources of private capital and that remittances have increased over time, complement domestic savings and are instrumental in improving the well-being of recipients,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁴
2. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced, coherent and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, in particular by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration;
3. *Recognizes* the importance of renewing the political will to act cooperatively and constructively in addressing international migration with a view to building common strategies to face the challenges and opportunities of international migration and to promote respect for and protection of human rights in the development and implementation of migration policies and strategies;
4. *Emphasizes* that respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants is essential for reaping the benefits of international migration;
5. *Expresses concern* at legislation and measures adopted by some States that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

¹⁴ A/65/203.

6. *Also expresses concern* at recent tendencies and public policies involving penalties and treatments that are not commensurate with administrative infractions and that deny migrants the full enjoyment of their human rights;

7. *Calls on* Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention;

8. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration through various measures, including the reduction of processing costs associated with migration;

9. *Welcomes* the programmes adopted by some host countries that allow migrants to integrate fully into their societies, facilitate family reunification through the implementation of processes to this end, in accordance with the laws of each Member State, and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment; and urges States to consider, as appropriate, adopting similar programmes, and to ensure that the repatriation mechanisms they implement allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations, in particular women and children, and to take into account, in conformity with their international obligations and commitments, the principle of the best interests of the child and family reunification;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations system to further promote initiatives aimed at supporting efforts by Member States to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, especially those in vulnerable situations, such as unaccompanied minors, and to provide them access to information on their rights, including rights to legal processes and access to entities that provide advice and assistance;

11. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective into all policies and programmes on international migration in order to, inter alia, reinforce the positive contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to strengthen the protection of women migrants from all forms of violence, discrimination, trafficking, exploitation and abuse by promoting their rights and welfare, while recognizing in this regard the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels;

12. *Recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development in countries of origin and destination;

13. *Invites* countries of origin and destination, in accordance with domestic legislation, to undertake appropriate measures to facilitate the contribution of migrants and migrant communities to the development of their countries of origin;

14. *Recognizes* the importance for countries of destination of enhancing the capacities of low-skilled migrants in order to increase their access to employment opportunities;

15. *Stresses* the need for Member States to continue considering the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development by encouraging the acceleration of efforts by donors and international organizations to maximize the development benefits and minimize the negative impacts, including by lowering the transfer costs of remittances, garnering the active engagement of expatriates and fostering their involvement in promoting investment in countries of origin and entrepreneurship among non-migrants;

16. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure better conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such action, bearing in mind that remittances cannot be considered a substitute for foreign direct investment, official development assistance, debt relief or other public sources of financing for development;

17. *Underscores* the need for the international community to address the negative impact that migration of highly skilled workers and those with advanced education from many developing countries has on the development efforts of their country of origin;

18. *Acknowledges* the need to analyse the impact of certain forms of temporary migration, circular migration and return migration on the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as on migrants themselves;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to address the effects of the economic and financial crisis on international migrants and, in this regard, renew their commitment to resist unfair and discriminatory treatment of migrants;

20. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including the Global Migration Group, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including a gender perspective and cultural diversity, in a more coherent way, within their respective national development strategies and planning, and with regard to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and with respect for human rights;

21. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation in the promotion and development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical and comparable data on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination, and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this regard, in order to improve national, regional and international measures aimed at ensuring more effective protection of migrants;

22. *Notes* the Global Forum on Migration and Development, which held its first meeting in Brussels from 9 to 11 July 2007, its second meeting in Manila from 27 to 30 October 2008 and its third meeting in Athens from 2 to 5 November 2009, as an informal, voluntary, open, State-led initiative, and also notes the generous offer of the Government of Mexico to host the fourth meeting of the Global Forum,

to be held in Puerto Vallarta from 8 to 11 November 2010, as well as the offers of other Governments to hold subsequent meetings of the Forum;

23. *Decides* that a one-day informal thematic debate on international migration and development will be held during the first half of 2011;

24. *Also decides* that the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development of the General Assembly will be held in accordance with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, on the organizational details of the High-level Dialogue, including possible themes;

26. *Invites* the regional commissions to organize panel discussions with the participation of high-level personalities from countries of origin, transit and destination to examine regional aspects of international migration and development and to provide inputs, in accordance with their respective mandates and within existing resources, to the report of the Secretary-General on this item and to the preparatory process of the High-level Dialogue;

27. *Invites* Member States, through appropriate regional consultative processes and other major initiatives in the field of international migration, to contribute to the High-level Dialogue;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development";

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.